

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 30.

Monday last arrived here, from LONDON, the Ship JENNY, Capt. WILLIAM HAMILTON, with Twenty Indented Servants.

The same Day arrived here, from BRISTOL, the Ship ISABELLA, Capt. SAMUEL NICHOLSON, with Six Convicts, and Fifty-seven Indented Servants. And,

On Tuesday last arrived here, from DUBLIN, the Brigantine ACHSAH, Captain SEPTIMUS NOEL, with Fifty-seven Indented Servants.

As some of the Inspectors in Prince-George's, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties, have lately sent by the Post, for Books and Notes, which he refuses to carry; the Printer thinks it necessary to acquaint them, that they are packed up, and only wait for a Conveyance.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

I OBSERVE in your GAZETTE of the 6th July, No. 1139, some Gentleman has given the PUBLIC a Specimen of his Abilities in the pathetic Style, in painting the late Distress of a Widow's Family on the Eastern Shore, and attributes it all to the Communication of the Jail Fever to that Family, by a Visit from one of the Felons, some Time before imported in a Convict Ship.

WHEN Matters of an interesting Nature come before the PUBLIC, Facts alledg'd should be true, and they ought to come void of unnecessary Reflections on Individuals, and they will then make the proper Impressions, and be better received.

HEALTH, no doubt, is the most valuable Thing in Life; and, I believe it owing to the People's great Anxiety to preserve it, that their Fears are so apt to multiply, and so many false Reports are generally spread about the Country, respecting contagious Disorders.

If a Family gets the Flux but slightly, a Report is quickly spread, that they are all dying, and their Neighbours will not venture to see them: If it happens to be in a small Town, in little Time, all the Town is dying, and 'tis dangerous to go to it, and almost all Business and Communication with the Country ceases, until the Prejudice is removed; when, at the same Time, no one Person has died, or had the Disorder to any Degree of Malignity.

WHEN the People of ANNAPOLIS (that healthy Place) have been only a little sickly, in the Fall of the Year, with Fevers and common Disorders incident to the Season and Climate, I have known it reported about the Province, to the Terror of many People that had to go there on Business, that there was a contagious Disorder raging there, that swept off Eight or Ten People every Day, and that they buried them secretly, in the Night, to prevent Peoples Fears.

THAT Mrs. BLAKE'S Negroes got some kind of Putrid or Malignant Fever amongst them, which perplexed the Physicians, and was difficult to cure, is true; and that Seventeen only (not THIRTY) died with it, I believe is true also; but, that its Rage did not intermit, until by a waste of Lives, it wanted Subjects to prey upon, is not true; because, after they omitted Bleeding, and administer'd James's Powders, I am inform'd several of them recovered; and it is thought that Method of Cure, if at first happily fallen on, might have saved some of those that died. It is certain several of the Negroes belonging to that Plantation are still living, and the Two young Ladies, Mrs. BLAKE'S Daughters, who constantly attended, and nurs'd all the Negroes through their Sickness, intirely escaped the Fever: Mrs. BLAKE herself, who was a very worthy Lady, and very anxious for the Interest and Welfare of her Children, went through much Fatigue and Solitude in nursing the Slaves; and being tender and delicate in her Constitution, got ill herself, and died; whether with the same Kind of Fever, or not, is doubted, as the young Ladies did not take it.

DOCTOR HALE says, a Number of People, confined long together, whether in a Jail, Ship, or elsewhere, must corrupt the Air, and bring on Putrid Fevers; and I well know, there has been divers Instances of great Mortality in Negroes in this Province, without any colour of Suspicion, that they could possibly take the Disorder from a Visit of a Convict Transport; and the Physicians have attributed it intirely to great Numbers living together, in a very small House, built without proper Windows, or Passages for a free Air; and the Negroes being very uncleanly and negligent of themselves, Bedding, &c. which has caused a foul Air, and brought on the Disorder, and this is thought to be the Case of Mrs. BLAKE'S Slaves, and should be a Caution to Gentlemen in the Country, who have great Numbers of Slaves, to build larger and more airy Houses for them, and see that their Habitations are kept clean and sweet. There have been various Reports about this Disorder's having been communicated to Mrs. BLAKE'S Family, from a Convict Ship; but on tracing them, they have all been found Groundless: At last, a casual Visit, it seems, of a Felon gave it; very happy for his Master's Family, whoever they were, that he could not give the Disorder to them, by living in it, when a casual Visit should produce such Havock elsewhere. The Truth, I believe, is, were never another Ship to come to the Country, People, at one Time or other, would die, and we should also, especially without more Care with our Slaves, sometimes have these malignant Fevers among them; and, not-

withstanding what has been said of Mr. HOWARD'S Family, it is yet very problematical, whether his Negroes were at all affected by the Communication of any Distemper from a Ship.

EARLY in June, a Ship arrived with Servants; Three of them had the Small-Pox, he was humane enough to take them into an Out-House of his, to nurse them, and prevent that bad Disorder from spreading in the Country, as all his Family had had it: Sometime in August, (the sickly Season, in this Country) some of his Negroes fell sick, and some of them died; he himself declared, he did not believe his Negroes received any Infection from those Servants; and particularly, a Negro Woman of his, that died, and 'twas said with this Disorder, he said he was satisfied catch'd Cold in her Lying-in, and died thereby. He himself was taken ill some Time in the Winter after and died. Perhaps it may be said he lost his own Life that Way, but it is highly improbable.

I SUPPOSE, for these last Thirty Years, *communibus Annis*, there has been at least 600 Convicts per Year, imported into this Province, and these probably have gone into 400 different Families.

THE Instances have been very rare that there has been any Suspicion of these People's communicating any fatal Disorder to the Families into which they have been received; perhaps not one a Year, take the Year's round, and very often the Reports that have been spread about it, when examined, are found to be intirely groundless: This makes it at least 400 to one, that they do no Injury to the Country, in the Way so much complain'd of, and the People's continuing to buy and receive them so constantly, shews plainly the general Sense of the Country about the Matter; notwithstanding a few Gentlemen seem very angry that Convicts are imported here at all, and would, if they could, by spreading this Kind of Terror, prevent the People's buying them, and then of course they would not be brought in.

I CONFESS, I am one of those who think a young Country cannot be settled, cultivated, and improved, without People of some Sort, and that it is much better for the Country to receive Convicts than Slaves; and that we, who allow them to be brought in, and have provided proper Laws to have their Names recorded, so that they cannot be admitted into our Courts, and restored to their Credit, until their Crimes are purged away, by a Completion of their Time of Servitude, are much better off than those Provinces who don't permit them directly to come in; yet they are put on them, as HONEST PEOPLE, under colour of INDENTURES.

THE wicked and bad of them that come into this Province, mostly run away to the Northward, mix with their People, and pass for honest Men; whilst those, more innocent, and who came for very small Offences, serve their Times out here, behave well, and become useful People. And, that there is not much Danger of getting Disorders from them, is further evinced, when Gentlemen, who have had the Sale of them for near Twenty Years, and have attended every Ship, and been constantly among them during the Sales, have found no ill Effects in their Healths from it; therefore, I believe, though the Law mentioned was made with a very good Intent by the Legislature, it must stand Thousands of Years before it will save the Lives of Thousands; since, I believe, if no such Law had ever been made, Thousands of Lives would never have been lost by these Means.

HAD the Legislature, at the same Time, provided a proper House, and Place of Reception, at the Public Charge, for the unhappy Sick, when they should come into the Country, whether Convicts or Passengers, as they have in PENNSYLVANIA, and in all other Countries in the World, where any Thing like a Quarantine Law exists; by which, from having fresh Air, and proper Attendance, they might have had a good Chance for Recovery, and the Ship, Goods, and all have been discharged, and the Ship sweetened and cleaned, and been permitted to proceed on her next Voyage, instead of confining the poor Creatures in the same unclean Vessel, even those that are well, until they get sick and die, as well as those already sick, and detaining her from her Course of Trade and Business: I think it must be allowed the Law would have been much more perfect; and, I hope, at their next Meeting, they will think so, and make such Provision. But, why it should be thrown out so invidiously, and so early, that the Operation of so good a Law would be frustrated, by every Evafion which the Arts of Interested Men could devise, I know not, unless that Writer knows his own Heart so well, that if he was interested in the Sale of Convicts, he should certainly act that Part.

WHO are these interested Men this Writer means? Are they not the Gentlemen concerned in the Sale of those People? Who else can he mean? If nobody else can be meant, they are obliged to take it to themselves, though the Cap fits them not.

I CONFESS myself a Friend to some of them, and I think I know their Hearts so well, as to be assured, that were they convinced the Country received the Injury that's pretended, or any considerable Injury by them, they would despise and reject the Commissions they receive on their Sale, and Concern no further with them; surely they never would be so mad as to venture their own Lives so constantly, if they conceived any considerable Degree of Danger: And it is well known, that Commissions on Negro Confinements, are much more valuable

than those on Convicts; yet, I am well assured, one of those Gentlemen, who had as good Reason to expect a full Share of Negro Confinements as any Man in this Province, so disregarded all his private Views of Interest therefrom, when he thought them incompatible with the general good of the Country, that he was the first that moved in the Assembly, for a Duty of Ten Pounds per Head, on the Importation of all Negroes, which he expected would be the same in Consequence, as a Prohibition. This kind of Conduct, then, but little justifies so invidious an Imputation. Yours, &c. A. B.

ANNAPOLIS, July 30, 1767.

THE COMMISSIONERS empowered by LORD BALTIMORE, for the Sale of his Lordship's MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, That on Tuesday the 8th of September next, they will attend at Mr. SLADE'S Ordinary, in order to sell His Lordship's MANOR of GUN-POWDER, lying in BALTIMORE County, containing upwards of 7000 Acres.—And, on Wednesday, the 16th of September, at Queen's-Town, in Order to sell His Lordship's MANOR in QUEEN-ANNE'S County, containing about 6000 Acres.—And, on the Monday following, being the 21st, at Chester-Forum, in order to sell His Lordship's MANOR in KENT COUNTY, containing about 8000 Acres.—The above MANORS will be Sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers. The Authority of the Commissioners, and the Terms of Sale, as likewise exact Plats of the Land, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases, may be seen at any Time before the Sale, by applying to the Subscriber.

Signed per Order,
JOHN CLAPHAM.

July 21, 1767.

LUMPING PARCELS of GOODS, have been found not so well to answer the BUYER; because, in taking whole Packages, he is often burthened with Articles he does not want:—To avoid this Inconvenience, there is now opened, at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack River, a considerable ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, imported this Summer from London and Glasgow, and to be sold in Wholesale ONLY; where the Purchaser may have what Quantity he pleases of any Article in the Store, not cutting Pieces of Linen, Woollen, or other Goods, by the Yard, nor breaking Dozens of Stockings, Shoes, Hats, Gloves, Tapes, and others, by the Dozen: Glass, Delf, and Stone-Ware, as it would be troublesome re-packing them to carry away, and perhaps could not be so well done, are put up in small assorted Packages. Loaf Sugar, Soap, Pepper, &c. are also in small Packages: Gun-Powder, in Half-Barrels; Shot, in Bags of One Quarter of a Hundred Weight each.—The Retail Business is carried on as formerly, and in a separate House.

I want a Quantity of BARREL-STAVES delivered at Nanterry; and take this Method of acquainting the Eastern-Shore Traders, that they shall have a better Price for them than I have usually given for some Years past.

(4*) ROBERT MUNDELL.

July 26, 1767.

JUST IMPORTED FROM DUBLIN, in the Brig ACHSAH, SEPTIMUS NOEL Master, FIFTY-SEVEN INDENTED SERVANTS, consisting of Men, Women, and Boys; amongst the former of which are several Tradesmen; whose Times will be dispos'd off, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, on board the said Brig, at BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the First of August next, and continue 'til sold off, by JOHN RIDGELY.

For the Satisfaction of the Public, and to convince them of the Health of the above-mentioned Servants, here follows a Copy of the Deposition of the Persons under-named, made before the Naval-Officer of the District where the Ship Entered:

Port of Annapolis, } " I HEREBY Certify,
in Maryland, } " That Septimus Noel,
" Master of the Brig Achshah, Charles Wells Supercargo, and Larkin Randal, Mariner on board the said Vessel, (in which are imported Fifty-seven SERVANTS from DUBLIN) have made Oath before Me, that neither the Small-Pox, Jail-Fever, Yellow-Fever, Flux, or any such dangerous infectious Distemper, is, or hath been on board the said Brig, on her Passage hither, to their Knowledge or Belief."

Given under my Hand this 28th Day of July, 1767.
JOHN RIDGELY, Naval-Officer.

IMPORTED FROM in the TRIMBLY, Capt. SALLY, to be Sold at GEORGETOWN, MACK, and NOTTINGHAM Rivers, at the most reasonable Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

SUNDRY EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for Year. I have a PARCEL of Tobacco, all Saleable Articles, at the lowest Advance, for change, or ready Tobacco.

(5*) THO

JUST IMPORTED from in the Ship JENNY, W. Majors, and to be Sold by R. jun. for Ready Cash, Bills of Credit, with good Security.

A NUMBER of CHOICE SERVANTS, all TRained as Bricklayers, Stone-Masons, Wheel-wrights, Carpenters, House-Carpenters, Joiners, makers, Painters and Glaziers, and Finisher, Tailors, Shoemakers, Barbers and Peruke-makers, Norwich Weaver.

N. B. The said Ship now and will sail in a few Days

BLADENSBURG

THE SUBSCRIBER is GEORGETOWN to which Place he continues RACCO and SNUFF, an either in Wholesale or Retail.

He finds so little Notice Advertisements concerning Outstanding Debts, that he agreeable Necessity of acquiescence, that he will endeavor such Methods as the Law directs.

He will either Rent or Sell improved and convenient Land. The Terms may be known of Mr. Josiah Beall, Merchant, who is also entitled to receive and whose Receipts for the same are against (3) RICHARD

WHEREAS little Requesting the Payment of this is therefore to inform remain indebted to him, by or Open Accounts, above-mentioned, to settle their respective and the last of August next comply with this moderate may expect, without respect dealt with as the Law directs.

1044 NICHOLSON He still continues WING, CURRYING, and for which he will accept Payment.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC Monday the 24th Day of

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